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LETTER I.

To an ORTHODOX LAYMAN.

Quæ sint principia infinitæ dolorum, Sufficit mihique propositi esse, quibus quidque gravis, cognitum & argumentis munitum; Quibus ille, ubique contemtis, Mihi, quæ sibi fortuna vera videatur, ea sit fortunis probatissima.

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THE Importance of the Question concerning the Reasons of future Punishments makes me presume it will not be unacceptable, to every ingenuous Lover of Truth, to know what Answer can be given to your Objections to the Infinite Duration of those Punishments, whether this Subject is proper for a Newspaper? I will not determine, though I confess I can discover no Impropriety in publishing, even in a Newspaper, such important Truths; especially when they tend to vindicate the Ways of God to Man, and to establish the strongest and most effectual Motives to Holiness and Virtue.

In this way, your Example must be my Apology for troubling the Censors of a Newspaper, this Examination of your Objections to admit that *finite* Punishments, in a future State, may be inflicted by *Arguments drawn from Reason or Revelation*.

In the most compendious Way of solving the Propositions you consider, I could, with equal Facility and Conviction, reduce the whole Question to the same Manner. I could, with Arguments drawn from Reason or Revelation, affirm that infinite Punishments cannot be inflicted by Arguments drawn from Reason or Revelation; but as I am supporting an Opinion imprinted in much of us from our earliest Years, I cannot comply with a bare Declaration of my own Sentiments, but must give you an Answer in Form.

In the primeval Period fixed, in the Councils of Heaven, for the Introduction and whatever disturbs the Order and Peace of the Universe, is to be destroyed, when Mankind shall be redeemed from an Empire of Hell, and, under the auspicious Government of the Prince of Life, triumph over Sin and Death, and regain their primeval Purity and Happiness, is a Doctrine professed in the historical Traditions of all the Eastern Nations of the World.

Nothing is more famous in Antiquity than the *golden* Age. The Greek Poets represent this primeval State of Innocence as a State where there were neither Calamities nor Crimes, nor Diseases, nor Death. Even this happy State was succeeded by the *Iron* Age, or Times of Misery, yet, they say, the Time will come when the *golden* Age, or Times of Innocence, when *Astræa* shall return upon Earth, when Justice and Innocence shall flourish again with their original Lustre, and the whole Thing shall be restored to its primitive Perfection.

Other Nations abound with the same Representations. The original Chaldeans, says their Philosopher, in his *Pimander*, "was a State of Light and Happiness, from which they fell into a State of Corruption and Misery; but in the End, left the World should be plunged into eternal Abyss of Confusion, God, the Author of the primitive Order, will appear again and resume the Reins of the Empire; then he will change, amend, embellish, and restore the whole Frame of Nature, and put an End to Decay of Age, Diseases, and Death."

Pythagoras taught that Crimes were punished in order to extirpate Vice, whereby the Soul is brought back to its true and genuine Existence, and purified from all the Passions that corrupt it.

It is recorded by Plutarch, that the celebrated Philosopher Empedocles held the same Sentiments. "The Evil Demons (says Empedocles) are punished for the Faults they have committed, till being, in the End, purified, they return to the Place adapted to their Natures."

Plain Traces of the same Truths are to be found among the Egyptians. The Priests of their Doctrine, according to Plutarch, suppose that the World was created without any physical or moral Evil, by a Being infinitely good, that their Gods, by abusing their Liberty, fell into Crimes, and into Misery; and that they must suffer expiating Punishments, till they are purified and restored to their first State.

If we consult the Doctrine of the Orientals, we shall find their Theology to agree perfectly in the same Tenets. The *Persians*, who held two Principles, the one good, who was eternal, the other evil, who was produced in Time, taught that these two Principles made War upon one another, till at last Peace was concluded, upon Condition that the lower World should be subject to the evil Principle seven Thousand Years, after which Space of Time he was to surrender back the World to the good Principle.

If we advance farther east, we find the same Doctrines, according to *Strabo*, among the Indian *Brachmens*. They believed that Souls are Emanations from the divine Essence; that they were originally in a State of Purity, but, having sinned, were thrown down into the Bodies of Men and Beasts, according to their respective Demerits; and that, after a certain Number of Transmigrations, all Souls will be reunited to their Origin, re-admitted into the Company of the Gods, and deified.

If we carry our Researches as far as *China*, we find they believe that in the primitive State of the World all Beings were happy, beautiful, and perfect in their Kind; that afterwards all Creatures fell from this happy State, destroyed War against one another, and Miseries and Crimes overflowed the Earth; but, that the Time will come when every Thing is to be restored to its first Splendour.

Those who are acquainted with the Doctrine of the Jewish Cabbalists tell us they thought of the primitive State was a State in which every Thing was glorious, and a real and spotless Image of the divine Perfections; that the human Part of the Creation fell from this happy State, and that Souls, after passing through several Revolutions, will return to their primitive State, and will be restored, by the Messiah, to the Order, Perfection, and Happiness, they enjoyed before the Sin of our first Parents.

Thus you see the Doctrine of the primitive Perfection of Nature, its Fall, and universal Restitution to its original Perfection and Happiness, is equally manifest in the historical Traditions of the *Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, Persians, Indians, Chinese, and Jews.*

Now from whence did these several Nations derive this Uniformity of Sentiments? There are only two Sources from which they could possibly derive their Knowledge of these Events; Reason, and Revelation. If they derived their Knowledge of them from Reason, then the powerful Reflection of Nature to its original Perfection and Happiness, and consequently the *finite* Duration of Punishments, may be proved by Arguments drawn from Reason; but if they derived their Knowledge of this great Truth from Revelation, that is, if it was included in the Promise that *the Seed of the Woman should bruise the Serpent's Head*, and was revealed to *Adam* as Part of that Promise, which is very probable, then the *finite* Duration of Punishments may be proved from Revelation, as it is a plain Inference from the Doctrine of universal Restitution. So that you must disprove the historical Traditions before mentioned, or allow that this Uniformity of Sentiments among the ancient Nations of the World must have been derived from Reason or Revelation, or both, since they had no other Way by which a Knowledge of these Events could be discovered.

And here permit me to ask, Whether uniform Opinion of Mankind is a good Argument to prove the Being of a God, as it certainly is, why is not the same uniform Opinion a good Argument to prove the universal Restitution of human Nature to its original Perfection and Happiness, especially as this *fortifies* Truth corresponds with our most exalted Ideas of the divine Perfections?

To this Question you answer, *then God himself hath told us the Wicked shall go into everlasting Fire, and their Worm shall not, and their Fire is not quenched*; & that this Declaration of the Almighty ought to take, notwithstanding the strongest probable and likewise the Power of it, before the Propositions of Christianity.

But, Sir, is not this assuming the very Point in Question? If I mistake not, let us then [illegible] is evident, in the Infancy, *Positis Principiis*, all Reasoning [illegible], and may be overthrown by only denying your Assumption. Thus this I do deny. I deny that God hath told us the eternal Duration of Punishments in the Sense we suppose, and that these Words *shall not* may not be [illegible] in the Sense of Mankind. If you can prove that the Terms, everlasting, that are, when applied to Punishments, are not to be taken, in their Scripture Passages, in a figurative and allegorical, but in an absolute Sense, so as to contain a strict and literal Duration, I believe you can disprove the Doctrine of finite Punishments from these Texts. But this is not the only Difficulty you have to encounter; you must also prove that the original Greek Terms are translated, in our English Bible, according to their true and genuine Meaning; which you will find hard to do, as I expect I shall make appear when I examine your Objection upon the Greek Word αιωνιος.

Had you, Sir, proved from a Consideration of the divine Perfections (the unchangeable Rule and Measure of all Religion) that infinite Benevolence was not always concerned for the Happiness of its Creatures, but could, consistent with itself, inflict *everlasting* Punishments upon the greatest Part of Mankind, contrary to the very End for which they were created; that *infinite* Knowledge could not foresee that DISBELIEF and free Determinations might have Influence, and thereby subject Sin and Misery; and that *infinite* Wisdom could not provide a Remedy for the Evils which Abuse of their Liberty might occasion, so that his wise Work should not be eternally disordered, nor his Designs in their Creation defeated; that *infinite* Justice could in no Sense be satisfied, and may in being *perfectly* equitable; that *perfect* Equity, by inflicting temporary Punishments, in a future Life, proportionable to Offences committed in this *momentary* Life, cannot unite *just* whatever is unjust, and render strictly whatever is wanted; and that it does not violate in an exact Proportion between Crimes and Punishments; that *infinite* Goodness can, through the Ages of Eternity, pointedly hate, and be Wrath to, the Despair, Anguish, Weeping, Wailing, and Gnashing of Teeth, of Myriads of his favourite Creatures, made in his own Likeness, and after his own Likeness, without exercising his *infinite* Mercy to them; had you given proofs that *plain, positive* and *express* Declarations of the holy Scriptures, resulting and proclaiming the Efficacy of the redeeming Power of Christ's most precious Blood and Satisfaction, paid for all Mankind indefinitely, and without Exception, are to be opposed and destroyed by the *figurative, allegorical, and even contradictory* Expressions of everlasting Fire, and the Worm that *dieth not*; I say, Sir, if you had demonstrated these plain Absurdities to be manifest Truths, you would have effectually established the Doctrine of *eternal* Punishments; you would have proved that *infinite* Goodness is *finite*, and cannot exert itself in Behalf of Mankind after the short Period of human Life, but must be changed into endless Wrath, Resentment, and Vengeance, against Creatures created by infinite Wisdom and Goodness on Purpose to enjoy Happiness.

This, Sir, is the *strongest* and *unanswerable* Doctrine you must prove, before you can establish *infinite* Punishments upon the Principles of Reason; a Doctrine totally derogatory to our Ideas of the divine Perfections, to the meritorious Sacrifice of the ever-blessed Jesus, to the fundamental Principles of Justice and Equity implanted in our Nature by the God of Truth, and which he who hath the Heart of a Man cannot but abhor.

But lest those Men who believe in a *miserable* Eternity should take Offence at the Freedom of my Sentiments, I must beseech them to consult their own Humanity before they condemn me. Suppose they were able to produce such a Creature as Man is into Being, from Nothing, would they not exert their whole Power to render him as *happy* as his *finite* State would admit of? And, suppose they enjoyed Happiness themselves, would they not take a Pleasure in making their Creature a Partaker of it? Suppose, again, if they had this Power of producing such a Creature into Being without being able to make him as happy as his Nature and Capacity would admit of, and had a certain Foreknowledge what their Creature would, by his Misconduct, become *for ever* miserable, without their being able to prevent it, or, when miserable, to recover him from his Misery, would they choose to exercise this supposed creative Power? Or rather, would they not choose to forbear to exercise it? I desire every good and humane Person, capable of Thought and Reflection, to answer these Questions; and should they, condemn me, if they can.

But you are for compressing our Inquiries, and putting a Stop to our Inquiries after the great and glorious Things the gracious and beneficent Author of our Nature hath done for us, although he hath implanted in us Souls that breathe after Immortality and Happiness. We must not, you say, *spend our Time in vain, nay impious Inquiries, concerning the Duration of future Punishments; because the divine Attributes are infinite, perfect, infinitely beyond whatever our finite Minds can conceive or comprehend, and because the Time will come when God will be justified in all his Ways, and every Mouth shall be stopped.*

But, Sir, doth not such Advice tend to lead us into Errour? If we receive Things for true without examining them, when perhaps they may be false, will not this occasion us to build upon a false Foundation? Really, Sir, Religion is a Matter of too great Importance to be taken upon Trust; there is Nothing wherein we are so much concerned to exercise our Reason and Understanding; our dearest Interest is concerned in it: We are therefore, with great Propriety, commanded *to prove all Things* relative to Religion; and God himself hath appealed to our Reason to determine whether *his Ways are not equal*. And how shall we know that they are *equal*, if we do not, by the Exercise of our Reason, endeavour to form proper Notions of his Conduct in the Government of the World from the Consideration of his Perfections?

Indeed, Sir, to examine the unlimited Excellencies of a Being who is the Sum and Comprehension of all Perfection, in whom there is [illegible] but *Beauty* and *Brightness*, Nothing but *Amiableness, Goodness*, and *Perfection*, and to discover that his immense *Goodness* and *Benignity* are directing every Thing, under his *wise* Government, so as to produce, in the End, the universal Restitution of Mankind to Purposes and Happiness; and that his Corrections, in the Punishments of Mankind, are the Corrections of a tender Father, always [illegible] Happiness of his Children; are too glorious and too [illegible] for a curious and considerate Mind to be diverted from [illegible] tive Dogmas and arbitrary Decisions.

Can you then imagine your telling us that *instead of dropping* [illegible] *severe infinite Punishments*, as Christians we are bound to [illegible] highly *deserve them*, is a good Reason to divert us from [illegible] Minds with such pleasing Researches, which tend naturally to [illegible] Soul with Love, Adoration, Praise, Thanksgiving, and [illegible] the infinitely beneficent and merciful Author of our Being, for [illegible] us to such an excellent and inestimable End and Purpose?

Be not deceived, Sir! call our Inquiries vain and [illegible] our Thoughts, exalt ourselves of the divine Perfections, [illegible] in the Language of the holy Scripture, the infinitely [illegible] the World as a God gracious and *merciful, slow to* [illegible] *mits, and repenteth him of the Evil*; and as a God [illegible] *abide, nor keep his Anger for ever*. Like this all [illegible] *nites, and Perfections*; make the [illegible] of your Inquiries. They are [illegible] in our Power of it, for this Purpose; compare the only [illegible] them you will examine them with Profit. [illegible] ticular Expressions, which seem to contradict [illegible] fections, must be understood in a figurative, [illegible] not in a literal Sense. But if you will not [illegible] your Rule in the Study of the holy Scriptures, [illegible] you will not study them with Profit, but [illegible] Things are true when they are really *false*. [illegible] Instances to prove this Assertion; [illegible] Sects in afford sufficient Proofs of it, and [illegible] Tokens of our own Church, which [illegible] Hurry of *Reformation*, confirm it.

Having vindicated the present Inquiry from the [illegible] priety, Vanity, and Impiety, I will attempt to [illegible] ments are not only contrary to the divine [illegible] which Mankind were created, but also contrary to [illegible] concerning the Redemption of the World by [illegible]

In debating this interesting Subject, I shall [illegible] avoid running into Sentiments which have been [illegible] by those illiterate Makers of Creeds, who have [illegible] Christianity, against the Deists and Infidels. When [illegible] any of those Arguments which I think will [illegible] them to my Aid, as particular Writers do, when [illegible] perhaps I shall do this so frequently that you will [illegible] Collection of what others say than as an Author [illegible] give me no Concern.

I will now proceed to the Proof of my first Proposition, [illegible] demonstrate, from the Principles of Reason, that [illegible] are contrary to the Attributes of God, and in this Sense [illegible] were created.

By the *Attributes of God* I mean those Perfections of the Nature which constitute his Essence.

You acknowledge that the divine Perfections, or Attributes, [illegible] cannot act inconsistently with each other. This Position [illegible] Inconsistence in Action implies Imperfection in the Agent. [illegible] is absolutely perfect, every Degree of Imperfection must be [illegible] from him. The divine Perfections, therefore, cannot be [illegible] with each other, but must always unite, and harmonize. [illegible] exercises any Act of his Power, or, which is the same, [illegible] to be done.

But though this is evident from the Nature of God, as an [illegible] perfect Being, yet, as we can have no Notion of the divine [illegible] but under particular and distinct Ideas, which [illegible] them as if they were actually distinct from each other, [illegible] fence; and from hence arose one great Errour of the Heathen [illegible] which was the Foundation of their Polytheism. And though [illegible] distinguish the divine Perfections by different Personages, as [illegible] did, but only by different Names, according to the different [illegible] have of their several Operations, yet, from this Manner of [illegible] ing them, arises that Mistake we so frequently run into [illegible] them as if they acted distinctly and independently of each other, [illegible] for Instance, the divine Perfection of *Goodness*, when [illegible] ment, we call *Justice*, and speak of it as if it was separate [illegible] from the divine *Goodness*; when it is really the Result of that [illegible] and is the same indivisible Essence, operating in such a Manner, [illegible] Punishment of Sin, as to answer the *wise* End for which Mankind were created, which, as will appear hereafter, was their everlasting Happiness.

As we agree then in our Notions of the divine Perfections, and that they constitute the divine Essence, they are indivisible, and must always act in Harmony and Concert. I shall proceed to apply this Doctrine to the Use I intend it for; which is, to prove that God created Mankind for everlasting Happiness, and consequently that infinite Punishments are contrary to the Perfections of God, who cannot act in the Government of Mankind so as to defeat the Design in their Creation.

That God is *omnipresent*, in the Perfection of *Power*, [illegible] *Goodness*, wants no Proof. If then God is absolutely perfect in [illegible] and *Goodness*, as well as in *Power*, his *Power* must always be [illegible] in doing all that *Good* his *Wisdom* directs to be done; because his Perfections, which constitute his Essence, must always act conjointly, and not separately or inconsistently. It is therefore impossible for God to create any Being to be miserable, *merely* for the Sake of Misery, because it is contrary to his *Wisdom* and *Goodness* to create such a Being. And it is equally impossible for him to inflict *infinite* Punishments on his Creatures *merely* for the Sake of Punishment, because it is contrary to their Perfections, and his Design in the Creation, to inflict such Punishments. For as God cannot do any Thing but what is agreeable to his Wisdom, because he cannot do any Thing contrary to his Perfections, and as infinite Wisdom must always direct every divine Operation to a *wise* End, which implies some *Good* to be produced, he must necessarily act, both in the Creation and Government of the World, with an Intention of some Good. But as an absolutely perfect Being can want no Good to himself, it must necessarily be some Good to his Creatures; so that infinite Power, being always directed by *infinite* Wisdom and Goodness, must be exercised, even in the Punishment of Sin, in producing Good to his Creatures.

And if we reason from the HOLINESS, or any other moral Perfection of the divine Nature, the same Conclusion will follow.

The HOLINESS of God consists in an immutable Conformity of his WILL to his infallible REASON, so that he cannot will any Thing but what is most reasonable; from whence it follows, that when the relative Things into the *first* Pleasure of God we must not understand them as *Acts of mere* Will, but as *Acts* he had an infallible Reason for, and whatever he wills had a natural Goodness in it, in the Order of Conception in the divine Mind, antecedent to his willing it, otherwise he would not have willed it: So that, from the Holiness of God, we are assured of his *Goodness*, and that all his Operations are for the Good of his Creatures.

Now the Goodneſs of God conſiſts in an immutable Diſpoſition, in the Divine Eſſence, to do Good; ſo that he muſt have made Man to do him all the Good his Nature and Capacity is capable of receiving. Let us then conſider what Good the Nature and Capacity of Man is capable of receiving.

Man is a compound Being, endued with a rational Soul, and ſenſitive Body, joined together. Now if God made Man to do him all the Good his Nature and Capacity is capable of enjoying, we muſt conclude that God made him to be happy both in Soul and Body; and, if he was made to be immortal, then we muſt alſo conclude that his Happineſs was to be everlaſting.

Now the Nature and Operations of the human Soul, its noble Faculties, Capacities, and Improvements, afford the higheſt Reaſon to believe that it is [illegible] and immortal, and that it will not be diſſolved at the Diſſolution of the Body.

For it is inconceivable that the Author of our Nature ſhould make a Being of ſuch a Comprehenſion, endue it with a Capacity of knowing and converſing with himſelf, give it a Foreſight and Prelibation of his own Perfections, and yet, after all, blaſt ſo vaſt an Expectation, by the utter Annihilation of its Eſſence. But this Truth is ſo powerfully imprinted on the Minds of all Mankind that I ſhall take it for granted, without entering into more Time to prove it.

That the Body will exiſt in a future State is not ſo eaſily proved upon the Principles of Reaſon. However, if we conſider that the Happineſs of this Life is derived from the Union of his two Natures, and that the Diſſolution of any Part of his *ſenſitive* Nature he is rendered leſs capable of his Organization, and therefore leſs happy than when he is compleat in all his Organs, we may, I think, very reaſonably infer, from this Conſideration, that the divine Goodneſs intended a Re-union of the Soul and Body in a future State, ſo that Man might be perfect in both Natures to the Reaſonableneſs, and conſequently that there will be a Reſurrection of the Body; and this Inference is ſtrongly forced upon us when we conſider that it is no more than infinite Power to raiſe the Body again, after it has once exiſted it, at firſt, out of Nothing.

[illegible] this is a demonſtrative Proof of the Certainty of the Reſurrection of the Body upon the Principles of Reaſon, though perhaps [illegible] to ſatisfy Sceptics in it. I acknowledge this great Article of the Chriſtian Faith can only be clearly proved by that Goſpel which hath *Life and Immortality to Light*.

Now God, as the End for which Man was created was to enjoy Good, as the End for which Man was created was to enjoy Good, as the *true* Good muſt be the *true* End of Man. Now God is the *true* Good; for he is the ſole Fountain of Being, and Perfection of all Beings. Man, then, was made to enjoy the *true* Good, he was made that God might impart himſelf, or [illegible] to him: And if ſo, then, ſince Happineſs is Nothing but the Enjoyment of God, and God is the higheſt Good, it muſt be the Deſign of Man to have the divine Nature and Perfections communicated to him, in the higheſt Degree, and for the longeſt Time his Capacity is capable of.

Now God is immortal; and if Man was made to enjoy a Communication of his Nature and Perfections, in the higheſt Degree Time his Nature and Capacity is capable of, he muſt enjoy a Communication of them for ever. And in-[illegible] to our Ideas of infinite Wiſdom and Goodneſs the Perfections of the divine Nature ſhould be improved to all Time than the ſhort Period of human Life. As I have already obſerved, the Powers and Faculties of the Mind ſeem to be better fitted for *ſpiritual* Enjoyments in an [illegible] than for *ſenſitive* Enjoyments in a *ſenſitive* Life. And conſidering the *Infinity* of the *intrinſick* Perfections of God, it is our greateſt Happineſs to have imparted to us, we muſt neceſſarily conclude that Man was created to enjoy was to be *everlaſting*; and as all Good, to this Happineſs was to be enjoyed *univerſally* good, by all Mankind: That is, God intended, in a more expreſſive and emphatical Term, Perfection, Happineſs to all in general, and to every One, in particular.

As the Will or Decree of God, at the Creation of Man, was everlaſting Happineſs, and as the Will of God is *immutable*, it follows, therefore, that the Happineſs is *immutable*. Will or Decree of God, in the Caſe of Man, muſt be eternally miſerable; conſequently [illegible] to the Attributes of God, as they would [illegible] for which Mankind was created, to wit, the Enjoyment of him through the Ages of Eternity. Nor can the Tranſgreſſions of Man againſt the good Decree of the *infinite* Creator, who [illegible] with ſuch Wiſdom and Goodneſs that Man-[illegible] to their original Perfection and Happineſs; [illegible] Work the divine Logos left the Boſom of [illegible] upon himſelf the Nature of Man, on Purpoſe [illegible]

[illegible] to prove, from Arguments drawn from Reaſon, that Puniſhments are contrary to the divine Perfections, [illegible] for which Mankind were created, which was to enjoy [illegible], and therefore that they cannot be true.

[illegible] to conſider the Scripture Account of this important Caſe, as I believe I have already tranſgreſſed the Limits of a Letter, which muſt make it the Subject of another Letter.

I am, SIR, YOUR VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

A CHRISTIAN LAYMAN.

ESSAY on FLATTERY.

[illegible] Inſtructions, I have been told, are the deepeſt. I find it [illegible] the Impreſſions I received at three Years old [illegible] long. Even the diſtant Scene riſes to my retroſpective [illegible] Nurſe firſt taught me to flatter. The poor [illegible] to waſh my Face, or to comb my Hair, with-[illegible] "There's a Dear; let me waſh its pretty [illegible] a ſweet Creature." And numberleſs other endearing [illegible]. When I grew a little older, I ſtill perceived [illegible] to do any Thing without a little Bit of Flattery [illegible] Command. My School Miſtreſs bid me ſay, A by itſelf A, [illegible] added, "There's a good Boy." My Father, my Mother, [illegible], all addreſſed me in the ſame Style. My aged Grandfather [illegible] I remember the hoary Sage! whilſt I was innocently aſking [illegible] he ſhook his Head always, would often put his Hand in his [illegible] and give me a Penny, becauſe I was a brave Boy. Theſe Praiſes, [illegible] were only Words of Courſe, as I ſince learned, then gave me [illegible]; and I found myſelf always diſpoſed to love the Perſon that [illegible] me. I was artful; I thought I might rule others by [illegible] by which others ruled me, nor was I deceived in the Se-[illegible] However, I had not then many Opportunities to try the Experiment.

[illegible] Aunt, whoſe ill Fortune it was not to be able to get a Huſband; and therefore, as is uſual, ſhe was called an old Maid before Time [illegible] how an old Woman. Old Maids ſeldom deſpair till they have [illegible] at their grand Climacterick. Hence we often ſee Ladies of fifty [illegible] of Beauty. My Aunt was one of theſe. It happened one [illegible], while I was playing near her Toilette, and ſhe was repairing the [illegible] which Nature had made in her Face by the Help of Art, I unmeaningly (it certainly muſt have been unmeaningly) cried out [illegible], Aunty, what a pretty Noſe you have got! your Hand is whiter [illegible]." I had no ſooner uttered theſe Word than ſhe ſnatched me [illegible] her Arms, and almoſt ſtifled me with Kiſſes. Every Day after that [illegible] contended to ſhow me new Marks of her Affection, [illegible] well of me, and was continually ſaying that I made ſenſible Re-[illegible], much above my Years. I was aſtoniſhed at this Alteration: She [illegible] before had looked upon me with Indifference, and Hatred; and [illegible] old Maids, I have ſince obſerved, are remarkably fond of [illegible]. However, as I did not want Penetration, I ſoon diſcovered [illegible] it was my Flattery which had gained her Favour; and now it was [illegible] I reſolved to make Flattery the ruling Principle of my Conduct, in [illegible] Life.

When my Father thought me of a proper Age to go to School, he put me [illegible] one of theſe Schools in which Youth are qualified for, in ſhort, every [illegible] you can mention. A School I ſhould not call it: The refined Ideas [illegible] the Maſter looked upon this as too groſs an Appellation; and there-[illegible], to prevent Miſtakes, he had inſcribed over the Portal of his Manſion, [illegible] large golden Letters, "The Academy." To return from the Digreſſion, at my Academy I ſoon found that the Art of tickling was not unknown to my Teachers. Whenever my Couſin Tom, or my good Aunt Deborah, came to ſee me, and inquire, as their Way is, how I went on, [illegible] were ſure to hear, in the moſt extravagant Terms, of all my good [illegible]. The Uſher obſerved, "that Maſter Billy was the cleaneſt young [illegible] that ever he ſet his Eyes on." My Miſtreſs chucked me under the [illegible], and ſaid, "It has got a pretty Face of its own, that's it." My [illegible], patting me on the Head, and looking earneſtly at me, uſed to [illegible], "It really is ſurpriſing, ſuch a Proficiency in ſo ſhort a Time! But [illegible] has been partial; and to be ſure I take a great Deal of Pains with [illegible], that I do, and the Child takes raſtily to his Book." Theſe, and many other Encomiums, were given to me wherever I came; Friends paid me a Viſit; but, alas! after the vaſt Ideas I had been taught to form of myſelf, my Friends were no ſooner gone than, lo! I ſunk to the Condition of another Boy. Notwithſtanding my great Talents, my Beauty, and all the Praiſes which had been laviſhed upon me, poor I underwent the Correction of the Rod, and was called Dunce from Morning till Night. I comforted myſelf as well as I could; nor indeed had I much Reaſon to grieve, ſince my Friends were pleaſed, though deceived; and I got Half a Crown, when otherwiſe I ſhould have got but Sixpence, and perhaps only a Kiſs and a Farewell.

My Maſter's Flattery ſucceeded ſo well that I was confirmed in the Principle which I had been led into by my Aunt, my Nurſe, &c. I therefore reſolved to try my Skill among my School Fellows. I ſoon found my Schemes ſucceed to Admiration, but then I was obliged to uſe a great Deal of Addreſs in conducting them. My Way was to diſcover their ruling Paſſions and Inclinations. I never commended the ſurly Boy for his good Nature, but I commended him for that which he took Pride in, his Gravity and Auſterity. I never praiſed the idle Fellow for his Diligence and Learning: No, thoſe he deſpiſed; but I praiſed him for his Vivacity and Gaiety. In a Word, I always tickled the Place which was moſt ticklish. Wherever I found Vanity, I fed her plenteouſly. The Advantages I enjoyed by this Conduct are innumerable; each Individual looked upon me as his particular Friend. Indeed I had endeavoured, by my Flatteries, to make him look upon me as ſuch; conſequently, in all Diſputes, both Parties readily conſented to refer the Points in Controverſy to my Arbitration, each imagining I had a particular Biaſs to himſelf. Thus I enjoyed a Superiority over all my Fellows, which gratified my Pride not a little. I was beloved and careſſed by all; no Tales were told of me. I muſt own that I learned a great Deal of Wiſdom at School; not from my Book (there, to my Shame be it ſpoken, I was a Dunce) my Wiſdom was not the Wiſdom of the ſpeculative Philoſopher, but that of the worldly wiſe Man.

I always conſidered a School as the Copy of the World. All the Vices and Follies of the great Original are there painted in Miniature. Though the Picture is ſmall, the Characters are drawn to the Life. I was now at the Eve of launching into the great Ocean of the World, and I pleaſed myſelf with the Thoughts of being poſſeſſed of a Secret that would ſteer my little Bark clear of every Rock. I had been told, from my Cradle, that I ſhould be a Soldier. Eſcaped from School, I thought the happy Time was arrived at length. How tranſported was I with the Thoughts of wearing a Sword and a red Coat! But, beſides theſe, I had more ſubſtantial Allurements: I thought the military Profeſſion would open to me the moſt ample Field for the Exertion of that Genius for Adventure which I perceived within me. In the Midſt of my anticipated Bliſs, O Grief of Griefs! my Father bound me Apprentice to a Tradeſman in Cheapſide. After ſome Time, however, I acquieſced in my Condition. But how fallen was I! all the Schemes which I had formed for the Conduct of my Life, and even my golden Art of tickling, now ſeemed to vaniſh. I had Nothing now to do, I imagined, but plod behind the Counter. I found myſelf wrong in theſe Reflexions. Flattery was grown natural to me, and Nature will not be entirely ſtifled. Our Cuſtomers conſiſted chiefly of Females. This Circumſtance gave me ſome Hope. Downright Flattery, from One in my Station, I knew would favour too much of Familiarity; I was therefore obliged to act with great Circumſpection. While I was handing down a Drawer, or a Box, I uſed to obſerve, in a faultering Tone of Voice, "that ſuch a Pattern, or ſuch a Colour, would be very pretty for a Lady who wanted to ſet off a bad Skin; but you, Madam, are—how do you like this, Ma'am?" This never failed; the Lady was tickled, turned towards the Glaſs, adjuſted her Cap, ſtuck a Pin, and bought the Pattern on the Strength of my Recommendation. By ſuch Methods I fixed fugitive Cuſtomers, pleaſed conſtant Ones, increaſed my Maſter's Trade, and did no Harm to any Body.

Seven Years paſſed away in this Manner. I forbear to relate every Particular of my Hiſtory during that Space of Time, as there would be very little Variety in the Relation. Suffice it to ſay, that the old Trick never failed. Juſt after the Expiration of my Apprenticeſhip my Aunt Deborah died, and left me a very pretty Legacy, ſufficient to ſet me up in Trade. Thanks to my divine Art! I had almoſt forgot to tell you ſhe died an old Maid, notwithſtanding her pretty Noſe and white Hands.

I took a Shop, and furniſhed it. One Piece of Furniture was ſtill wanting, without which, as the Saying is, One is never rightly ſettled. In Truth, I wanted a Wife; and a Wife I was reſolved to have. In my Amours, I muſt confeſs that I offered up Incenſe to the Shrine of Plutus, as well as that of Cupid. After ſome Time, I got Scent of a good wealthy Widow. She was ſomewhat advanced in Life. As for the Lady's Perſon, that was her leaſt Recommendation. However, I perceived, after a very ſlight Acquaintance with her, that ſhe was one of thoſe who did not give a moſt implicit Credit to Looking Glaſſes. I knew how to proceed accordingly: I ſwore that her Eyes were irreſiſtible; that her Cheeks were more blooming than the Roſe. I ſwore, but (to avoid Prolixity) after a ſhort Courtſhip, I won the Lady, and ten Thouſand Pounds. I lived happy in my new State, but cruel Fate denies a long Continuance of Bliſs: My Wife died. Peace to her Shade! I am married again, and to this Day enjoy the Company of my dear Partner. I won my preſent Dearly's Heart by praiſing her Eyes. The Conqueſt coſt me my Sincerity; but let that be a Secret.

I paſs over a Million of Adventures, in which I exerted my adulatory Talent with Succeſs. To haſten to the laſt, and to me the moſt intereſting, in the Courſe of my Trade: I ſcraped an Acquaintance with an old Square Toes, who was one of thoſe rich Men who accumulate immenſe Sums Nobody knows how. I reſolved to ſound the Breaſt of this new Friend; there was no Need of ſearching deep to diſcover that Avarice had long ſwallowed up every other Vice, Paſſion, and Appetite. This Diſcovery gave me my Cue. I raked up all the Remarks which I had heard in Sermons, and in Converſations with Brother Tradeſmen, on the Subject of Frugality and Temperance. On theſe I declaimed on every Occaſion. I talked of the exorbitant Price of every Neceſſary of Life, and complained of the Luxury and Extravagance of the Age. One Day, as I was running on at this Rate, he got up from his Chair, and with a Vehemence not common to Men of that frigid Diſpoſition, which it is neceſſary to have in Order to be a Miſer, clapped me on the Shoulders, and ſwore, "I was the honeſteſt, prudenteſt, ſenſibleſt Fellow, he ever met with." In a few Weeks the old Hunks died, and bequeathed his Fortune to me.

Thus I have acquired an ample Fortune; thus I have paſſed my Life free from thoſe Animoſities which an envious and contentious Diſpoſition never fails to foment; thus I have gained the Love and Eſteem of all I knew. My Art of tickling has made me happy, and I flatter myſelf it has made others ſo. I have increaſed the Happineſs of all who have fallen within the Circle of my Acquaintance, by gratifying their Vanity. Wherever I was able, I have thrown an Ingredient into the bitter Cup of Life, which never fails to ſweeten it, namely, Self Applauſe. Yet, I confeſs, I have often done this at the Expenſe of Truth. I confeſs; Confeſſion is a Sign of Repentance, and Repentance claims Forgiveneſs. Being now above Dependence, to expiate my Crime I have taken the Reſolution to give the Tribute of Praiſe only where it is due.

TICKLER.

A Dialogue concerning Taſte, *in the faſhionable Style.*

LADY Barbara Squab (ſaid a Gentleman, in a gay Circle of what is called polite Company) will your Ladyſhip be pleaſed to favour us with a Definition of Taſte?

Lard! (replied her Ladyſhip, with her uſual Grace and Vivacity) did any Body ever hear ſuch a ſtupid Queſtion? Why, is not Taſte every Thing which every Body of Taſte does in polite Life? And does not every Body know that? And how could you aſk me ſuch a ſtupid Queſtion, you odious Creature, you?

Moſt excellently anſwered (rejoins the Queriſt) upon my Honour; very juſt, and very witty. But your Ladyſhip was born to conquer in every Thing. Miſs Julia Ogle, will you be condeſcending enough to favour me with your Opinion on the Matter? What is Taſte?

There's a Queſtion! (anſwers Miſs Ogle, with a Leer round the whole Room) why, what do you think it ſhould be but going three Times a Week to the Pantheon, and making all the Fellows fall in Love with One? Ha! ha! ha! He! he! he! (echoes back a ſmooth faced Macaroni) let me periſh if ever I heard any Thing ſo witty ſince I was born! Nor I, upon my Honour, ſaid the Queriſt. Will Miſs Blab entertain us with her Sentiments on the Subject?

Oh to be ſure, Sir. Let me die but I think it the fineſt Taſte in the World to have an Officer of the Guards in Love with One; and then to be in Love with an Officer of the Guards!

The happieſt Definition I ever heard, replies the Queriſt; replete with Senſe, Sentiment, and Elegance. Mrs. Faddle is always good natured, and will not, I am certain, refuſe to be ſo on the preſent Occaſion. What ſay you, Madam, of the Subject in Diſpute?

As I live, Sir, I think a fine Neck, and white Teeth, are the TASTIEST Things in the World?

Oh Lard! Madam! no (rejoins Miſs Biddy Bellair) how can you ſay any ſuch Thing? A high Cap, trimmed with Love Riband and Knots, and artificial Flowers, is allowed by every Body in the World to be the very Thing, Taſte itſelf.

The Deciſion of the Caſe came now to the Gentlemen. The Macaroni, ſtretching out his Leg, and twirling his Hat, ſaid he wondered how the Devil People could look for Taſte any Where but at Almack's or Boodle's.

That's ſtrange too (anſwered a noble Jockey, who ſat at his Elbow) did you ever hear of a Man of Taſte who was not a Member of the Jockey Club, and deep in the Secret at Newmarket?

Yes, I have indeed, replies the fat Alderman of Guttleward; Gentlemen and Ladies, you are all wrong; ye may ſay what you will about Pantheons, and Captains, and Caps, and Teeth, and Boodle's and Horſes, and Taſtes, and all them there Things, but I'll be pammelled if the beſt Taſte of all is not the Taſte of Roaſt Beef and Veniſon!

Excellent Definition! moſt admirable Definition! *un veritable Bourgeois!* a Cit to the Bone! exclaimed the whole Company; whilſt the Room echoes round with ſimpering, tittering, and Horſe Laughs.

Portrait of the BENEFICENT MAN.

CHERISHED by the moſt amiable Wife, that great Man was the Object of the moſt intimate Affections of his Children. His tranquil Mind was always on its Guard againſt the Sallies of impetuous Paſſions, and in the Mildneſs of his Philoſophy his Heart knew no other Want but that of communicating its Beneficence. It was enough to be unfortunate to be known by him. The Aged particularly were endeared to him; he ſeemed to himſelf to behold in them the auguſt Perſons of his Anceſtors. A free open Temper, and mirthful Diſpoſition, aſſembled round him true Pleaſures; and luxurious Rioting, baniſhed from his Abode, was replaced by the amiable Virtues of Hoſpitality. The Cry of the Wretched was his Signal. I have ſeen him, in the Midſt of his Children, walk towards his Villages and Hamlets, and traverſe all his Lands, as a River diffuſing Plenty. I ſaw, as he paſſed along, the Labourer, ſuſpending his Work, the Huſbandman, ſtopping his Plough, and their Children, forgetting their little Occupations, run and embrace his Feet. Joy was painted on their Faces: Their Eyes, fixed on their Maſter, followed him whitherſoever he went; and, when they ceaſed to ſee him, they raiſed their Hands to Heaven, bleſſed him, and returned to their Labour. On Days when Feſtivity interrupted rural Buſineſs, all the Youth flocked to him with the Sound of Pipes and other ruſtick Muſick. Lovers aſked him for their Miſtreſſes, and Miſtreſſes for their Lovers. The modeſt bluſhing Virgin ever made a lively Impreſſion on him. "Lovely Modeſty! he was wont to ſay, thou alone doſt lend Graces to Beauty. Engaging to all Eyes, the Sage, in ſeeing thee, believes he ſees Virtue; the ſenſual Man, Voluptuouſneſs." And, indeed, the modeſt Virgin was ſoon preferred by him in Wedlock; he rejoiced in making her happy: he was preparing new Clients, he ſaid, for his own Children, that, by their Care and Guardianſhip, they might hereafter render them ſtill more happy. Such were the Effects of his Beneficence! they ought to be recorded in Letters of Gold, inſcribed on Adamant, or rather deeply engraved on the warmeſt Affections of all Mens Hearts. This was not all: He ſchemes the erecting of an Aſylum for the Reception, and eſtabliſhing a Fund, for the Maintenance of all the Poor, Infirm, and Old, on his Eſtate. The Greatneſs and Utility of his Deſign give him a Preſage of Death, which he never feared. Conſcious Integrity is never ſtruck with Terrour: It is the wicked Man that fears, that trembles, at Shadows; and when Fear ſeizes the Soul of ſuch, it is ſtrong enough to deſtroy them. The tremendous God of Iſrael oppoſed Nothing but Terrour to whole Nations. The beneficent Man could appeal to the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience, of a Life well ſpent; yet he might have Doubts before his Eyes, and, in this View, he aſſembles his Children: "You have been born with Senſibility, ſaid he, or I have taught it you. The Diſtreſſed have often ſeen you ſhed Tears, and Heaven, that has bleſſed me with its Favours, has made me a Witneſs of them. Behold thoſe unfortunate People, whoſe Eyes are fixed on you only. I have always told them, place your Confidence in my Children; they will ſurely relieve your Neceſſities. Old Age, my dear Sons, threatens me with the Diſſolution of my mortal Frame; promiſe to carry my Deſigns into Execution, and your Father will die in Peace." They promiſed, and their Promiſe was more ſacred than an Oath. The Monument was raiſed, and conſecrated to Beneficence. Each Day that happy Father received in his Children the Reward of his Virtues. Tears, the ſweeteſt Tears, trickled from his Eyes, on hearing the Senſibility of his own Nature addreſs him from the Mouth of his youngeſt Son: "Let us go, Papa, and comfort our good People." He went, and died in the good Office.

LONDON, *April* 14.

THE Houſe of Commons have given Orders that an Account be laid before them ſhowing in what Manner Monies given for the Service of the Year 1771 have been expended, diſtinguiſhed under their ſeveral Heads.

They write from Paris that two Ladies of Quality, Mademoiſelle de Cuignes and Mademoiſelle d'Augillon, quarrelled a few Days ago about Precedency, and carried their Diſpute to ſuch a Height that they came into the Garden and fought with Knives, when one of them was wounded in the Arm, and the other in the Neck.

A Regulation has been lately eſtabliſhed at the Bank by which the Diſcount both of Jew and Scotch Paper, however ſafe, is totally prohibited. This Regulation is univerſally complained of, as highly injurious not only to the trading Intereſt of the Nation, but to the Proprietors of Bank Stock themſelves, whoſe Directors capriciouſly give up a Meaſure come by the Adoption of ſo ſtubborn a Meaſure, that formerly amounted to ſix Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year.

Laſt Week the Bills of the two greateſt Houſes, perhaps in the European World, were refuſed to be done at the Bank; and the Alarm occaſioned by this Circumſtance is ſo general that many Houſes of large Property muſt, it is apprehended, ſtop through a Want of immediate Circulation.

The Alarm occaſioned by the extraordinary Conduct of the Bank is not confined to England only, but has extended to the Continent; and judicious People much fear that Foreigners will immediately draw their Money from our Funds, ſince the Fountain Head of Credit has thought fit to ſhut up one of the principal Streams of Commerce, and leave a Channel entirely which it furniſhed at all Times with the greateſt Affluence.

We are well aſſured Lord Clive has a Ferret that runs about the Houſe, and is a great Favourite, whoſe Necklace (which he wears in Company) is valued to two Thouſand five Hundred Pounds.

Advices are certainly received that the King of Pruſſia has concluded a private Treaty with the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, againſt the Intereſt of Great Britain and her Allies.

By Letters from Wolfenbuttle, dated March 31ſt, there is Advice that ſeveral Daniſh Gentlemen and Ladies were arrived in that City, with all their Effects; and as it is well known that they are of the Queen Dowager's Party, it is imagined that there has been, or is like to be, another Revolution.

Advices lately from Geneva ſay that Voltaire is dead, and has bequeathed Legacies to ſeveral eminent Perſons, as Rouſſeau, Hume, D'Arbour, D'Alembert, and to his Servants Annuities, and the remainder to the Congregation *De propoganda fide*.

Deſcription of Mr. Cox's Exhibition in Spring Gardens.

The Room is fitted up and decorated in an elegant Manner. On the Ceiling of the Dome are fine Paintings in *Chiaro Obſcuro*, by a celebrated Artiſt; as are the Sides of the Dome, by the ſame, with the Emblems of the liberal Arts, Muſick, Sculpture, Painting, and Mathematicks, which are in this Muſeum ſo eminently diſplayed. In the Center of the Room, and at each End, are five magnificent Cryſtal Luſtres, finely cut; four leſſer Luſtres are alſo ſuſpended from the Mouths of Dragons at the Corners of the Dome; other Chandeliers and Girandoles of Cryſtal are alſo placed wherever Light is neceſſary to be tranſmitted; Curtains of Crimſon are let down by Machines to cover the Piece, which are alſo incloſed within a Baluſtrade of White and Gold; the Doors alſo are White and Gold, finely ornamented. A Carpet covers the whole Room, alſo the Stairs; and, by a very curious Contrivance, warm Air is introduced into the Room at Pleaſure; the Proprietor having ſpared neither Pains nor Expenſe to make it, in every Reſpect, commodious and agreeable.

The Objects that firſt ſtrike the Eye are two and twenty Pieces of Mechaniſm, ſome nine, ſome ten, ſome twelve, and ſome fifteen Feet high, each blazing with a Profuſion of the moſt coſtly Gems, diſpoſed of in the moſt exquiſite Taſte, and forming a Variety of Figures, which, without the Aſſiſtance of ſo dazzling a Decoration, would be deemed incredible Curioſities. Here an Elephant, richly capariſoned, ſupports a Pedeſtal, on which is a triumphal Car, drawn by four golden ſelf-moving Horſes. The Elephant itſelf ſupports a Table, on which another Car is drawn by Doves round a magnificent Temple of Mother of Pearl, that contends in precious Ornaments for Luſtre with the Sun, and actually bids Defiance to every Labour of Deſcription. There Pagodas, pouring all Golconda upon the Sight of the Beholder, riſe to the Muſick of their own Chimes, and call in the Ear (as Congreve phraſes it) to "feed its Faculty of Admiration." In ſome Places, the various Flowers of the Year bloom in Jewels, as if pencilled by Flora herſelf, and expand or contract at the Diſcretion of the Artiſt. In others, the whole World of Storks, Dragons, Lizards, Dolphins, in fine all the Tenants of the Air, Earth, and Sea, preſent themſelves to View in Gold, Silver, Agate, Am-

Species of Jewels. In short, wherever you turn you find fresh Cause for Wonder and Delight, and feel an honest Exultation in reflecting that so exquisite a Piece of Workmanship was executed by an Englishman. Though the Value of the Materials and Workmanship which compose the Exhibition must be immense, still the Abilities of the Artist, in the Miracles of his Mechanism, constitute the essential Excellence of all, and chiefly excite the Astonishment of the Publick.

ANECDOTES.

A BISHOP and a General being in Company, the Bishop gave the French King for a Toast. The General, after drinking it, expressed his Surprise that the Bishop should give such a Toast. I did it, said the Bishop, in Compliment to you; for were it not for the French King, there would be no Need of an Army. When it came to the General's Turn, he gave the Devil; the Bishop refusing to drink it, the General insisted he should, declaring, that were it not for the Devil there would be no Occasion for Ecclesiasticks.

THE late Sir John Astley, Member for Salop, was a remarkable Cocker. About forty Years ago he fought a single Battle for a Thousand Guineas, during which his Cock received a Blow which staggered, and was supposed by every One present to have done for him; but the Feeder immediately handled the Cock, and set him against his Antagonist, whom with one Blow he killed, after which Nichols, the Feeder, took up the Conqueror and kissed his Rump. Sir John preserved him as long as he lived, and when he died erected a Monument to him, on which, in Bas Relief, is to be seen Nichols, the Feeder, kissing his Rump, on whom also he settled an Annuity of fifty Pounds a Year. The Monument is of Marble, at his Seat in the Country, and cost above five Hundred Pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

ONE of the Ships which sneaked out of Boston Harbour is watching for Prey in our River, where, in a Manner, below the Dignity of any Thing but ———, they lie at, bring to, board, ransack, smear and tear at every Vessel, Shallop, Flat, &c. that they can lay their Eyes on; stopping Men in their lawful Business, and putting his Majesty's Subjects in Fear of their Lives and Liberties; and, in a most understood Manner, take every low Method to obtain Indigence. Last Night they seized a Shallop belonging to Chester, loaded with Flower and Lumber, and endangered the Skipper; on which the Owner sued for Officers, and he was taken by the Sheriff, when the Captain and several Hands from the Man of War came on Shore, rescued the Offender, and the Captain took the Writ from the Sheriff, and carried it, together with the Man, on Board his Ship.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 2.

THE Storm of Wind and Hail which fell last Thursday fen'night has [illegible] many Fields of Wheat, and greatly damaged the young Corn, in [illegible] on James River, as well as in New Kent and Glocester; [illegible] were likewise thrown down on several Plantations, [illegible] broke to Pieces by the Hailstones, which were [illegible]

[illegible] justified his Proclamation, and offered a Reward of fifty [illegible] one NICHOLAS CURLETT, lately a Tavern [illegible], who on the 27th of May last barbarously murdered [illegible] Beall, a Merchant of that Place, by firing through [illegible] with a Rifle. It seems Mr. Beall, and some others, had [illegible] that Day, and in the Evening, hearing a Fiddle at [illegible], they proceeded joining the Company there, but upon [illegible] Admittance by Curlett, who shut the Door [illegible]. This provoking in their Resolution to enter the House, [illegible] through his back Door to a Neighbour's for Powder and [illegible], and upon his return, finding them still at the Door, instantly fired. The Ball entered on the right Side the Forehead of a young Man, Mr. Beall's Overseer, which has been since extracted, and it is thought he will recover. Mr. Beall received his mortal Wound by a Splinter from the Door.

Last Saturday Evening Mr. Cary Goodday, of York Town, a promising young Gentleman, had the Misfortune to be thrown from an unruly Horse, which taking Fright, and his Foot hanging in the Stirrup, he was so much bruised, and otherwise hurt, that he expired in a short Time after being taken up.

Advertisements.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22, 1772.

JOHN BAKER, SURGEON DENTIST,

Begs Leave to inform the Publick, and his Friends in particular, that (if no unforseen Accident happens) he will be in *Williamsburg* about the [illegible] of next Month, where he will perform all Operations upon the Teeth, [illegible] and Sockets, as usual; likewise will have a Quantity of his ANTISCORBUTICK DENTIFRICE, for preserving the Teeth and Gums.

ALL Persons having Demands against the [illegible] Estate of *Roger Dixon*, late of *Fredericksburg*, deceased, are desired to make them known, and they who are indebted to the said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment, either to Mr. *Oliver Trewin*, Attorney at Law in *Fredericksburg* (whom I have empowered to act in these Affairs) or to JOHN DIXON, Administrator, with the Will annexed.

N. B. It hath been reported (and I fear the Report will prove detrimental to my Brother's distressed Family) that his Debts exceed the Value of his personal Estate, and that, dying intestate, his Lands would be liable [illegible] Debts; but I hereby assure those whom it may concern, that there was a Will found, and proved, wherein he directs the Sale of all his Lands (except his Wife's Dower, the Houses and Lots where he [illegible], and his new Mill near *Fredericksburg*) the Produce of which [illegible], together with the Debts, as fast as they can be collected, to the Payment of his just Debts, which I must acknowledge amount to a large Sum of Money; but, after the nicest Inquiry we were able to make, his Effects will exceed them by many Hundred Pounds. Delay in the Debtors, and too hasty Demands from the Creditors (which I earnestly desire both will avoid) are the only Things that are likely to hurt his Family, in whose Names I address the benevolent Creditor in the Words of the supplicant Debtor: *Have Patience with me and I will pay thee all.*

A LETTER by the *Peggy*, Captain *William* [illegible], addressed to us, containing an Invoice of Goods, is not yet come to Hand. The forwarding it to *Walter Peter* at *Cabin Point*, or to us in *Brunswick*, will be esteemed a Favour.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, & Co.

IF Mr. DAVID DOIG, late Deputy Provost Marshall of *West Florida*, will let his Friends in *Scotland* know where he is to be found, they can inform him of Something very much to his Advantage. For further Particulars apply to Mr. *Hugh M'Millin*, in *Portsmouth*.

A GENERAL MEETING of the GRANVILLE COMPANY is appointed to be held at *Hanover* Courthouse, on the first *Wednesday* in *August* next, of which the several Members of the said Company are desired to take due Notice, and to give their Attendance accordingly. *By Order of the Committee.*

NORFOLK, *June* 29, 1772.

WILLIAM PASTEUR, my Apprentice, having absented himself, I hereby forewarn all Persons from harbouring or entertaining him. ALEXANDER GORDON.

To be SOLD, *or* LEASED *for a Number of Years, altogether, or in Parcels,*

THAT very valuable Tract of LAND, and beautiful Situation on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherst* County, near Doctor *William Cabell's*, where I formerly lived, containing about a Thousand Acres, with a tolerable Dwellinghouse, and various other Houses, and Land cleared sufficient to work ten or twelve Hands, chiefly on low Grounds. A considerable Time of Payment will be allowed for Part of the Purchase Money, if desired; but the more ready down, or in a short Time, the better. Some of my Negroes will be sold at the same Time, or hired with the Land, if requested. I shall attend, on the Premises, on *Wednesday* the 26th of *August*, when those that are inclinable to purchase, &c. may meet me, and make their Proposals. JOHN HOWARD.

at the late Dwellinghouse of THOMAS HARRIS, *deceased, in* Jamestown,

ALL the Estate of *William Davis*, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. Also a Country SLOOP, with her Rigging, Sails, &c. one large and one small BOAT, a NEGRO WOMAN, and sixteen SHOATS. Credit will be allowed till the 15th of *January* next for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

WILLIAM PERKINSON, Administrator.

Just IMPORTED *in the* VIRGINIA, *Captain* Robertson, *and to be* SOLD *reasonably by the Subscriber, in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. namely, white and brown Sugar Candy; Barley Sugar; Almonds; Capers; *Spanish* Liquorice; Isinglass; Pearl Barley; Sago; Salop; Hartshorn Shavings; Saltpetre; Borax; Sallad Oil; Barbers Oil; *Hungary*, Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters; Cinnamon; Cloves; Mace; Nutmegs; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice; Ladies Sticking Plaister; Eau de Luce; Doctor *Hill's* Elixir Bardana, Essence of Water Dock, Pectoral Balsam of Honey, Tincture of Golden Rod, and Tincture of Valerian; *Walker's* Jesuit's Drops; Doctor *Norris's* Drops; *Bateman's* Drops; *Ward's* white Drops; *Blackrie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel; Fit Drops for Convulsions in Children; Lancets; *Anderson's*, and *Lediard's* Pills; Doctor *James's* Fever Powders; Anodyne Necklaces; *Daffy's*, *Stanhope's*, and *Squire's* Elixirs; *Frances's* Female Strengthening Elixir; *Turlington's* Balsam of Life; *Fryar's* Balsam; *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* Cordials; *British* Rock Oil; Verdigrise; white and red Lead; *Prussian* Blue; Vermilion; Gold and Silver Leaf; *Dutch* Metal; Breast Pipes; Nipple Glasses; Oil, and Spirits of Turpentine; Alum; Brimstone; Blue Stone; Copperas; Logwood; Rotten Stone; Potash; *Greenough's* Tincture for the Gums and Teeth; Urinals, &c.

JAMES CARTER.

NORFOLK, *June* 30, 1772.

WANTED immediately, a sober Lad of fifteen or sixteen Years of Age, properly educated, to serve as an Apprentice in the Business of Surgery, Pharmacy, &c. If he is provided with Bed, Board, and Washing, a Fee will be expected.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

WANTED immediately, to hire by the Month or Year, a Pair of good SAWERS. Inquire of the Subscriber, at Mr. *Charles Minnis's*, at the Halfway House between *York* and *Hampton*.

SAMUEL LONG.

NANSEMOND, *June* 21, 1772.

WANTED immediately, on Charter for *Port Glasgow*, a VESSEL from three to five Hundred Hogsheads. For Terms apply to JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

TAKEN away, on the 28th of *May* last, from *Northumberland* Courthouse, by one *Robert Postbrest*, from the County of *Amelia*, a Negro Slave named DICK, belonging to the Subscriber; he is a black Fellow, about twenty Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high, very likely and sensible, has been brought up in the House as a Waiter, is very skilful in the Care of Horses, and a good Rider. He is well known by many Gentlemen, and in all the Towns in *Virginia*, as he always waited on me whenever I went from home, and is also known by some in *Carolina*, but is much grown since he was there. The said *Robert Postbrest* pretends that he bought him; but his not having either a Bill of Sale, or a Receipt for the Money, sufficiently proves it to be false. This is to forewarn all Persons from purchasing or entertaining him, as they may expect to have the Law put in Execution to the utmost Extent. I do likewise offer a Reward of TEN POUNDS to any Person that brings the said Slave to me, in *Lancaster*, if taken in this Colony, and TWENTY POUNDS if out thereof.

JOHN WORMELEY.

DINWIDDIE, *June* 23, 1772.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on *Friday* Night the 12th Instant, a bay HORSE about four Feet seven Inches high, with a short Switch Tail and hanging Mane, paces, trots, and gallops very well, has remarkable good Spirit, was shod before, but his Brand, if any, is not remembered. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward on Delivery of the Horse to me, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief. (Tf) NEILL BUCHANAN, Senior.

PETERSBURG, *June* 24, 1772.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, in the Night of the 14th Instant, a very likely bright bay HORSE about four Feet nine Inches high, seven Years old this Spring, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and gallops remarkably well, but his Brand, if any, is not remembered. Whoever brings the said Horse to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and TEN POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief. THOMAS GORDON.

SURRY, *June* 29, 1772.

RUN away from the Subscriber, last *May* twelvemonth, a Negro Man named EMMANUEL, a spare made Fellow, upwards of twenty Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, and speaks very hoarse. He formerly belonged to Mr. *Simon Hilyard* of *Elizabeth City*, and I am informed he is frequently lurking about there and *Williamsburg*. Whoever brings him to me, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

CHARLES REEKS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a red and white BULL about four or five Years old, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left. Posted, and appraised to thirty Shillings.

BENJAMIN PORTER.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a pale red STEER marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Crop and Overkeel in the right. Posted, and appraised to three Pounds.

RANDOLPH WATSON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay HORSE about four Feet nine Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, some white Hairs on his Nose and Back, and branded on the near Buttock I B. Posted, and appraised to ten Pounds. LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1772.

BY Order of his Excellency, in Council, the several COUNTY COURT CLERKS are requested to send to the AUDITOR'S OFFICE, by the first Opportunity, Copies of the Bonds entered into by the present and all future Sheriffs of their Counties, respectively, for the regular collecting and accounting for the Quitrents.

JOHN BLAIR, Clerk to the Council.

HANOVER Town, *July* 1, 1772.

I WILL leave this Colony before, or soon after, the October *General Court next, and beg those concerned in my Stay will accept of this Notice. The Store at this Place, now kept by* John M'George *for Messr.* Donald, Scot, *and Company, of* Glasgow, *will be declined by him on the 1st of* September *next, in Favour of* Thomas Simpson, *who, for the same House, will continue to conduct that Business thereafter to its usual Extent, and I hope with Satisfaction to its Friends. As will likewise* Richard Anderson *the Business at* Charlottesville, *in* Albemarle *County, and* Samuel Temple *at* Brown's, *in* Hanover *County, the Company's present Factors at those Places.*

Donald, Scot, *and Company's Business at Colonel* John Boswell's, *in* Hanover, *being now discontinued, those indebted for Goods sold, or Money advanced to them, at that Store, are requested to make all possible Payments before* October *next, and in the mean Time to give Bonds for their Balances to* Alexander Henderson, *with whom the Debts were contracted; who, for the Purposes of settling Accounts, will, from this Time, give constant Attendance at* Boswell's, *that no Disputes may afterwards arise, when these Transactions must be finally closed.* JAMES DENNISTOUN,

Attorney in Fact for Donald, Scot, *and Company.*

PALMOUTH, *June* 12, 1772.

THE Subscriber gives Notice that he is obliged to make a final Settlement of the Copartnery of *William Love* and Company (now under his Management) by the 10th of *November* next, and therefore requests all Persons who have any Claims against the said Company to give them in before that Time, that they may be adjusted and paid off; and those indebted to the Concern are desired to make speedy Payments, at any Rate to come and settle their Accounts before the above mentioned Time. Goods which belonged to the late Copartnership of *William Love* and Company, to the Amount of about two Hundred Pounds Sterling, will be sold to the highest Bidder, on *Saturday* the 25th Instant, for ready Money, or such Credit as can be agreed upon. WILLIAM LOVE.

JUST arrived, the *Thornton*, Captain *John Kidd*, with about one Hundred and fifty healthy SERVANTS, Men, Women, and Boys, among which are many Tradesmen, namely, House Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Stone Masons, Smiths, Taylors, Coopers, Shoemakers, Weavers, and many others. There are also many Farmers and other Country Labourers. The Sale will commence on *Monday* the 6th of *July*, in the Wholesale Way, at *Leeds Town*, but shall retail as soon as the Ship arrives there. A reasonable Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 25, 1772.

AS several Applications have been already made to the Directors appointed to conduct and superintend the Building and Management of the publick Hospital to receive distressed Patients, they think it advisable to inform the publick, that, very soon after the Act of Assembly passed appointing them to this Trust, they, by publick Advertisement, invited the different Undertakers who might incline to engage in the Work to give in their Proposals, about Several Months elapsed before they could engage with a proper Person agreeable to their Wishes, but at last contracted for the Building to be completely finished on or before the 18th of *January* 1773, the shortest Period that could be agreed on. To prevent fruitless Applications, and future Disappointments, they take this Method of assuring all whom it may concern that so soon as the Hospital is completed, and fit for the Reception of Patients, they will not fail to give publick Notice of it.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the County Court of *Surry*, will be sold at *Cabin Point*, to the highest Bidder, on *Monday* the 20th of *July*, six valuable Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to JAMES BEECHER, ALEXANDER ADAMS.

KEYSER'S CELEBRATED ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS.

THE vast Success of this Medicine, certified by the first Physicians in *England* and *France*, having engaged the Attention of the Gentlemen of the Faculty in *New York*, it was determined to put it to the severest Trial, and to select the most desperate Cases that could be found. Three Men, and one Woman, were fixed upon as proper Patients, three were recovered in a short Time; but the fourth, whose Case was horrible in Nature, continued unaltered a very long Time. The Circumstances attending it proving, beyond all Doubt, the superior Efficacy of this Remedy to every other, it is thought proper to publish the following Certificate, given under the Hand of Doctor [illegible], Surgeon of his Majesty's twenty fifth Regiment, then in Quarters at *New York*.

The CASE *of* THOMAS FLACKFIELD, *private Soldier in his Majesty's twenty fifth Regiment, aged twenty one Years.*

ABOUT two Years and a Quarter ago he contracted, in the City of *New York*, an inveterate Lues. He applied to me about a Month afterwards, and then had a very violent Running, with [illegible] spreading ill conditioned Chancres. After the Inflammation was [illegible] reduced by the common antiphlogistick Methods, he [illegible] a Course of mercurial Pills, continued in that Course [illegible] then discharged from the sick List, to all Appearance [illegible] but presently afterwards he applied to me, saying [illegible] out again, and positively denying his having contracted [illegible] tion. The Symptoms then were reckoned inflamed Pustules [illegible] different Parts of his Body, violent Headache, and, in short, [illegible] Symptoms of confirmed and rooted Lues. He then [illegible] Salivation, and all the Sores healed; his Pains [illegible] put on a Course of Decoction of Sarsaparilla, which he [illegible] siderable Time, with all apparent Success. But before [illegible] the intended Quantity, he again broke out in different Parts [illegible] Legs, and Thighs, with large deep seated Ulcers, [illegible] bloody Ichore, and shooting up large Fungous [illegible] Applications; for neither of a caustick, or [illegible] Digestives, soft healing balsamick Applications, Fomentations, or [illegible] could in the least alter their Complexion, or produce [illegible] Ways laudable. I then put him upon a Milk Diet, and [illegible] strong Decoction of Sarsaparilla, with the Sublimate [illegible] the Day, drinking besides three Pints of the Decoction [illegible] Hours. During this Course the Sores again gradually healed, [illegible] the Whole was found he again broke out in similar Ulcers on Parts of the Body hitherto unaffected, on the Centre of the Os Frontis, which [illegible] quite down to the Pericranium, another on the Sceptum very deep, and at length a large Swelling appeared on his Nose, which soon degenerated into a rank foul Ulcer. Those on the Os Frontis and the Sceptum healed due Time, but that on the Nose continued spreading, together with others breaking out in different Parts of his Body. At this Time he was much emaciated, and I consulted Messrs. *Mallet* and *Lindsay* of his Corps. We agreed to put him entirely on a Milk Diet, to give him [illegible] Elixir Vitriol very plentifully, together with the Sublimate Solution, at the same Time. He continued this Course for nine Weeks, which was attended with the same flattering Kind of Success; but, alas! a very short Time convinced us that this was only a Reprieve, for in less than a Fortnight, a fresh Swelling broke out in his Nose, that soon became an Ulcer, which, with the former, ran into each other. The Septum Narium was soon destroyed, and the spongious Bones were found carious, and came away in large Splinters at different Times. In this Situation I showed him to Doctor *John Jones*, who recommended the Sublimate Mercurial Solution with Argent. Viv. and the Mucilage of Gum Arabick. After he had continued this Course for six Weeks, with no better Success than any of the former, I was applied to by several Gentlemen of the Regiment to let them try DOCTOR KEYSER'S PILLS, to which I consented, and the following is an exact Account of his Condition when he began to take them.

He had one Hundred and twenty nine venereal Ulcers on different Parts of the Body, which had left large deep indented Scars. His Nose was entirely sunk, with an ill conditioned Ulcer upon it, and the few small Portions of the spongious Bones remaining were very foul; he was greatly emaciated, had little or no Appetite, and slept very badly.

He began to take Doctor *Keyser's* Remedy on the 26th of *December* 1771, and continued them according to the Doctor's own Directions till the 28th of *April* 1772, during which Period he has taken eleven Hundred and seven Pills, all which Mr. *James Rivington*, Bookseller in *New York*, presented him with, he having a Correspondence with Doctor *Keyser*. The Operation was in general imperceptible during the whole Course, never in the least affecting his Mouth but twice, and then only slightly warming it, although for a great Length of Time he took twenty Pills in twenty four Hours. His Sores have been all healed a considerable Time past, his Constitution greatly amended, his Strength is surprisingly recruited, and he is to all Appearance perfectly cured.

H. BEAUMONT,

Surgeon to his Majesty's twenty fifth, or Cumberland Regiment.

New York, May 10, 1772.

*** These famous PILLS, which have performed [illegible] Rheumatism, Asthma, Apoplexy, Palsy, Giddiness of the Head, the Sciatica, or Hip Gout, the Diseases of the Eyes, the Piles, &c. and afforded such Relief in the Gout, are to be had, with full Directions for their Use in all Cases, of JOHN M. GALT, sole Surgeon in WILLIAMSBURG.

POETS CORNER.

The ORIGIN *of a* METHODIST.

A new Song, set to a very melancholy *Air.*

A MADMAN, Fool, and Janus Knave,
Downward once took their Way;
To Satan brought, he ey'd them grave,
And thus was heard to say:

"A Thought just strikes my royal Pate,
That these three, blended well,
Would make a Fiend as truly great
As any Fiend in Hell."

He fang'd them up with eager Speed,
He blended them in Haste;
Soft as a Pastry Cook would kned
A Parcel of Puff Paste.

[illegible]ded Store of Zealot Pride,
[illegible]nning Cruelty,
[illegible] a large *quantum suff.* beside
Of black Hypocrisy.

When finish'd, Satan in his Breast
Did Flame and Smoke inspire;
Of Smoke the larger Share confess'd,
But small the Share of Fire.

Upon the Village Stamp'd was Gloom,
[illegible] murderous Despair;
[illegible] Mark of right Fiends (such is their Doom)
Must ever, ever bear.

"Hence, hence (cries Satan) hence to Earth,
With winged Vengeance fly;
Swear Foe to Cheerfulness and Mirth,
Reason and Truth defy.

Let Your the hellish Agent prove,
To curse the vulgar Crew;
And print the Power that rules above
In any infernal Hue.

[illegible] Destinix first proclaim
[illegible], an old new Birth;
[illegible], and by the Nose led tame,
[illegible] Sheep on Earth.

[illegible] Sinner snuff, and grunt and groan,
[illegible] your Soul were sick;
[illegible], but your Sons,
[illegible] Product to Old Nick.

[illegible] Works, Hell's dreaded Bane,
[illegible] Zealot Bravery play;
[illegible] destroy'd, we soon shall reign,
[illegible] all Mankind obey.

[illegible] Road allure
[illegible] Mankind;
[illegible] Torments can endure
[illegible] a daunting Mind.

[illegible] greatest Foe,
[illegible] unceasing Yawl;
[illegible] so farm to Hell's below,
[illegible] we must fail.

[illegible] Mark, aloud,
[illegible] Hell and endless Pain;
[illegible] yet 've poison'd all the Crowd,
[illegible] Hell again."

WANTED,

A MILLER that understands the Management of a Merchant Mill; also one or two Journeymen SHIP CARPENTERS that can carry up the Side of a Ship. Apply to me, in *Charles City*.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be SOLD, on Thursday *the* 16*th of* July, *at the House of Mr.* Christopher Robinson, *deceased, in* [illegible],

A LARGE Variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as Beds, Chairs, Tables, China, Glass, Pewter, &c. &c. &c. Six Months Credit will be allowed for every Thing above twenty Shillings, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to the [illegible].

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on *Tuesday* the 9th Instant *(June)* a Convict Servant Man named WILLIAM JENKINS, by Trade a Ship-wright Maker, about forty five Years old, five Feet one or two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and wears his own short dark coloured Hair. He carried with him an old dark Kersey Coat, and an Osnabrug Shirt and Trowsers. He very likely will endeavour to pass for a Sailor, as he has formerly served several of his Majesty's Ships. Whoever takes up the said Runaway, and conveys him to me in *Fredericksburg*, shall have the above Reward.

THOMAS MILLER.

COMMITTED to *Isle* of *Wight* Jail, a Negro Man who says his Name is PHIL, and that he belongs to Mr. *Young* and Company, of *Edenton*. He is a black Fellow, about six Feet high, thirty Years of Age, and well made, but speaks bad *English*. The Owner may have him on proving his Property and paying Charges.

JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 28, 1772.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, a Negro Woman named MOLLY, formerly the Property of Mr. *James* [illegible] of this City, and says she now belongs to Mr. *David Ross* of [illegible].

ROBERT HYLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a red COW with a white Face, and white under her Belly, her fore Legs are partly white, marked with a Swallow-fork and Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Swallow-fork in the right. Posted, and appraised to two Pounds five Shillings.

JOHN EPES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1772.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN soon.

JOHN ROWSAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 28, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Hornsby*, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to *Joseph Hornsby*, and those who have open Accounts in the Store, are desired to pay off immediately, are desired to close them, by Bond, with approved Security, payable to *Joseph Hornsby*, executor. Such as have Demands against the said Estate are desired to bring them to *Joseph Hornsby*,

WM. WALLER,
JOHN PRENTIS,
JOSEPH HORNSBY,
THOMAS HORNSBY,
} Executors.

N. B. The Implements of Trade left by the Subscriber, a GENTEEL [illegible] fashionable for the Season, where Customers may depend on good Things as formerly.

For SALE,

THE Reversion of four Hundred and ninety Acres of Land after the Death of Mrs. *Crowe*, and now in the Possession of *William Crowe*, Gentleman. The said Land lies in *King William* County, about four Miles from *Cruchfield's* and *Page's Warehouse*, and is very good for Tobacco and Grain. For Terms inquire of the Subscriber.

SAMUEL PEARSON.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY COURT CLERK, and has good Recommendations, would be glad to engage in that Business as a Deputy, for a Term of Years. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Just IMPORTED *from London, in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertson, *and to be Sold Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscriber, at his Shop in* Williamsburg,

A LARGE and compleat Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; also Pickles and Spices of all Sorts, fine Sallad Oil, Sack and *Rhenish* Wines, best *Durham* Flower of Mustard, Gold and Silver Leaf, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

To be SOLD, *in* Charles City *County, to the highest Bidders, on* Wednesday *the* 15*th of* July, *at the late Dwelling-house of* Agnes Finch, *deceased,*

TWENTY-eight likely young *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; also HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of *December* next for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to

WILLIAM FINCH, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1772.

THE Subscriber, having served a regular Apprenticeship to the noted Mr. *Joseph Carscroft*, of the City of *Dublin*, COACH-MAKER, and for many Years past carried on the COACH-MAKING TRADE, in all its different Branches, in *Ireland*, and in *New York*, where he had the Honour of making a Coach, Phaeton, and Chaise, for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dunmore*, is now removed, with his Family, from *New York* to *Palace* Street, in this City, where he proposes to make and repair all Sorts of Coaches, Landaus, Chariots, Post Chaises, Phaetons, Curricles, Chaises, and Chairs, with Harness of every Sort; also Steel Springs, and Iron Work of every Kind relative to the Coach-making Trade; likewise Painting, Gilding, and Japanning. The Subscriber being determined to do all his Work in the best Manner, and on the lowest Terms, humbly hopes those Gentlemen that are pleased to employ him will pay Cash, at least for any Piece of new Work, on Delivery of the same; and will be truly thankful to every Gentlemen or Lady who will employ him to repair Carriages, even if the Repairs do not exceed Half a Bit. The utmost Care, and Despatch of Business, shall be the constant Study of the Publick's most humble Servant,

ELKANAH DEANE.

*** Having two or three spare Rooms, he would be glad to accommodate Gentlemen with private Lodgings.——He will also take two Apprentices, who can be well recommended and whose Friends are willing to give a Gratuity to have them accomplished in their Business.

STAFFORD County, *June* 4, 1772.

WHEREAS *Wilford* (alias *Woodford*) *Kelly*, formerly of *Stafford* County, *Virginia*, did, on the 12th Day of last Month, sell to me a certain Tract of Land in the said County, containing fifty Acres, for the Consideration of fifty two Pounds current Money, which Sum I then paid him, on his giving me a Bond obliging himself to convey the said Land to me, but the said *Kelly* has since absconded without performing his Agreement, I give this publick Notice to forewarn other People from being cheated by him; and if any Person will be so kind as advise me where he settles, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, the 1st of *March* last, at Mr. *James Taylor's*, in *Louisa* County, a fifty light forrel Mare about four Feet seven Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W B, though so badly done it is not easily understood; she has a small Wound on the right Side of her Face, which matters and runs sometimes. I expect she is with Foal, though I am not certain of it. It is thought she will make towards *Graves's* Mill. Whoever brings the said Mare to me, in *Caroline* County, or gives Intelligence so that I get her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RICHARD SEGAR.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation on *James* River, in *Warwick* County, a Negro Slave named LONDON; he is a stout well made Fellow, not exceeding twenty Years old, and frequently smiles when spoken to; he was taken up last Month at the *Great Bridge*, above *Norfolk*, where it is likely he may be gone, or to *Petersburg*, as he took with him a Cypress Canoe. Whoever secures him in any Jail, so that I get him, or delivers him to me, in *York* Town, shall be entitled to FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

ALLEN JONES.

FOR SALE,

TWO Thousand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND on *Nottoway* River, in the Counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunswick*, about thirty Miles from the Towns of *Petersburg* and *Blandford*, to which Places there is a fine Road from the said Land; there is a good Water Grist Mill on the said River, with two Pair of Stones and a Bolting Mill. The Land is a proper Soil for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and has all necessary Houses for Cropping. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *Prince George* County. Long Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchase Money.

THEODORICK BLAND.

To be SOLD *by the Executors of Colonel* RICHARD COCKE, *on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, the* 25*th of* November *next, and to be entered on at* Christmas,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND lying on *Bear's Element* Creek, in *Lunenburg*, containing about a Thousand Acres, together with all the Corn, Fodder, Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. The Plantation is in good Repair, and sufficient to work seven or eight Hands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the Land by applying to Captain *Ragsdale*, near the Premises.

To be SOLD *on the Premises, the last* Thursday *in* July, *pursuant to the Will of* John Price, *deceased,*

A TRACT of LAND containing about three Hundred Acres, with good Improvements, and lies convenient to Churches, Grist Mills, and *Layton's* Inspection of Tobacco on *Rappahannock* River. Possession to be given the 1st of *January* next, Credit for Half the Money to that Time, and for the Balance to the 1st of *April* next, on giving Bond and Security to

ANNE PRICE, Executrix.
JOHN LEE, Executor.

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Staffordshire*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Barnbo* River, seven Hundred and seventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Aquia* Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Snow* Creek. These Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceased. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*.

JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the* 5*th of* SEPTEMBER *next, on the Premises,*

THE PLANTATION and HOUSES of *South Quay*, lately occupied by Thomas *Fisher*, deceased. As the Place is well known for its convenient Situation to Trade, the Warehouses just repaired, and in the best Order, it is needless to amplify on that Subject. An Account of the Warehouse Rent has been kept for a Year, and amounts to about thirty Pounds. The Lands are subject to the Widow's Dower. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security. Any Person inclinable to purchase by private Contract may apply, before the Day of Sale, to the Subscribers, in *Nansemond*.

JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

NORFOLK, *June* 27, 1772.

WHEREAS little Regard has been paid to the Advertisement lately published by Mr. *John Atkinson*, requesting his Debtors to meet on the 13th Instant, in Order to pay or settle their respective Accounts, and as there is an absolute Necessity to collect those Debts with the utmost Despatch, I hereby give Notice to all concerned that I propose again to attend at Mr. *Atkinson's* Store in *Suffolk* County, on *Monday* the 6th of *July* next, when all Accounts remaining unsettled at my Departure from thence, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Respect to Persons, or further Notice. There will be some likely Slaves to be sold at the same Time and Place, the Terms for which will be agreed on at the Sale.

BENJAMIN CROOKER,
Attorney for Messrs. *Eilbeck* and *Lawrence*, Trustees of Mr. *Atkinson*.

THE Subscriber, at PITTENWEEN, just below the NEW DISTILLERY, near *NORFOLK*, has for Sale *WEST INDIA* RUM by the Hogshead, and a considerable Quantity of *HONDURAS* HIGHLAND MOHOGANY, of the best Quality to any *Jamaica*, from fourteen to forty Inches square, and from eight to seventeen Feet long, which he will dispose of on very reasonable Terms.——As he has now removed from *Norfolk* to the above Place, and intends declining Trade till his old Affairs are settled, he requests that all Persons indebted to him may make speed Payments, and those who have any Demands are desired to apply soon, that they may be discharged.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to a Decree of the Honourable the General Court, at publick Auction, on the Premises, on* Tuesday *the* 14*th of* July, *and entered on the* 1*st of* January,

A TRACT of LAND, in the County of *Northumberland*, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. *John Smith*, deceased, known by the Name of *Fleet's Bay*, containing fifteen Hundred and eleven Acres, on which is a Brick Dwelling-house in good Repair, and all necessary Outhouses; the Situation is very beautiful, and the Quality of the Land inferior to none in the lower Part of the Country. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, on giving Bond and approved Security.——At the same Time will be sold, on three Months Credit, about [illegible] NEGROES, large STOCKS of all Sorts, and a considerable Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.——And on *Friday* the 17th of the same Month will be sold, By the same Authority, in the County of *Glocester*, and entered on the 1st of *January*, eight Hundred Acres of LAND [illegible] on the *Dragon* Swamp, Part of which is good low Ground, and [illegible] fifty Acres of Swamp. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, [illegible] Bond, with good Security, to

GEORGE PURDIE,
JOHN BOWDOIN,
JOHN SMITH,
JOHN LEE.

For SALE,

SEVERAL Thousand Acres of LAND in the Counties of *Mecklenburg*, *Halifax*, and *Pittsylvania*, from five to twenty Shillings an Acre, according to Quality and Distance. For Terms apply to *Roger Atkinson* near *Petersburg*.

For SALE,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of LAND lying in *Petsworth* Parish, in the County of *Glocester*, known by the Name of *Paradise*, containing by a Survey, fourteen Hundred and forty five Acres. It lies very convenient to *Portsmouth* Inspection of Tobacco, on a Creek of *York* River, and within thirteen Miles of *Urbanna*; the Soil is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat, and more than Half imagined to be Woodland, the greatest Part of which is very good, and well timbered. Mr. *William Pollard*, who lives near the Land, will be kind enough to shew it to any Person who may choose to look over it. The Proprietors of the Land live in the Province of *Maryland*, who have authorized me to dispose of it, and possessed me with their Title Papers for the Inspection of such who may incline to purchase.

ESSEX, *May* 5, 1772.

JOHN LEE.

To be SOLD *by the Subscribers, Mortgagees of Mr.* Peter Copland *of* Pittsylvania, *and the said Mortgager, in Parcels, for the Benefit of the Subscribers and others,*

SIX Thousand Acres of valuable LAND, lying on *Smith's River*, *Beaver* and *Reedy* Creeks. It is laid off in small Lots; and we do guaranty and confirm the former Sales of the Lands made to sundry Persons by the said Mortgager, which were subject and liable to our Mortgagee, provided the Bonds for the same already taken, or to be taken, are made payable to us. And we do empower the said Mortgager to sell and dispose of, for our Accounts, the above mentioned six Thousand Acres of Land, provided the said Mortgager shall take the sundry Bonds for the same payable to us; and we do confirm and guaranty any Bargain or Sale of his Lands formerly made by him, agreeable to this Advertisement, to be good and valid, as if the same had been made and done by ourselves. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and two Years for the other Half.

PETER COPLAND.
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.
WILLIAM BLACK.
PATRICK COUTTS.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street*, *near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fulling and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Brass Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harness, Fenders, Andirons, Candlesticks, Cocks, &c. at the most reasonable Rates. Also tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Brass Kitchen Work, and gives the best Prices for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead.

Tf

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

N. B. *He deals for Cash, or Country Produce.*

☞ Those who have old Brass, Copper, Pewter, or Lead, to dispose of, are desired to apply to Mr. *Joseph Kidd*, in *Williamsburg*, or Mr. *M'Cae*, in *Hampton*, who will receive it for me, and pay them the Value; they will likewise receive old Work to be repaired.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person qualified for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.

Tf

THOMAS EGLESTON.

Private Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 1*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.